



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1876.

The return of the British Arctic expedition, announced yesterday, is but another victory gained by the forces of nature over the power of man. Again has the mighty battering ram of modern science, ingenuity and skill been driven against the mightiest ice barrier that lies between the human race and the North pole, and again it has been broken in the attempt. For centuries "the great circle which has the North pole as its centre and some 1200 miles of ice sea for its radius," has been the field to which human endurance, pluck and skill, have exhausted themselves in vain.

It is comparatively easy to reach the 80th degree of north latitude, and explorers of every nation have often done so, and more than once American and English explorers have gotten a few hundred miles further, but sooner or later all have been compelled to succumb. Without ample heat, either natural or artificial, man's work, it seems, can never be done, and in the polar climates it has been found practically impossible to create artificially a supply of heat sufficient to generate the force needed for the conquest of that region.

From Sir Henry Willoughby in 1553, Frabisher, Davis, Hudson, Cook, Scoresby, Parry, Baffin, Kane, Franklin, and Hall, all in turn have essayed the task, only at last, to acknowledge themselves vanquished, and one, the martyr of science, has left his bones amid the northland ice. Parry reached with sledges 82° 45 on the 23d of July, 1827, and Capt. Hall in the Polar in 1872 82° 16, the highest latitude ever reached by a ship. It was with a view of overcoming the difficulties which arrested the course of Captain Hall that the British government fitted out the expedition of Captain Nares, which has just returned. Capt. Nares was furnished with two vessels, the Alert and the Discovery, powerful steamers, fitted out with sledges and every conceivable aid in the exploration. It was intended to take the route up Kennedy channel, the same taken by the Polar, and by means of forcing the floes with steam, blasting the ice with gun cotton, driving over the hard ice in sledges, which, when occasioned required, could be converted into boats, and with all the appliances and skill which experience had taught, backed by a force greater than any hitherto employed to conquer the ice, make man feel that he is master of the planet he inhabits. The work, however, is not completed, and Capt. Nares returns after having reached 83° 20', some seventy five miles beyond "Cape Uman," the highest point reached by the Polar. The world will be glad to know that the explorers are safe.

The candidates of the greenback party, Messrs. Peter Cooper and Samuel F. Cary, have issued an address to the Independent voters of the United States, charging that the republican party is responsible for all the legislation against which they complain, and that it has brought want, distress and debt on forty millions of people, and is no longer entitled to support. And yet these same gentlemen and Mr. Brick Pomeroy, who supports them, knowing full well that they can not possibly receive one single electoral vote, and that every ballot cast for them will be that of a democrat, continue to urge the soft money men to vote for them, and are thereby doing all in their power to elect the very men whom they publicly denounce. Fortunately there are but few in this section of country who have allowed themselves to be duped by any such specious reasoning as that used by the greenback party, and we hope that this denunciation of the radicals by Messrs. Cooper and Cary will induce these few to return to their first love, and not support Hayes and Wheeler, as they will do if they vote for Cooper and Cary.

The editor of the Freeman's Journal, Mr. James A. McMaster, in a letter to the editor of the New York Herald says: "As you know, I have steadily and strongly urged on all good citizens of the United States that may care for my opinion that the election of Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks in releasing the people of the Southern States from the cruel oppression they are suffering will markedly enhance the business prosperity of the whole country and give us 'better times.' I believe that almost all Irish born who vote at all will vote the whole ticket—Federal, State and local—that is known as democratic."

President Grant has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, the last day of November, a day of thanksgiving, and it is in quity of the sacrifice of ascribing as one cause for thankfulness that civil liberty and equal justice are enjoyed by every human creature in the country—aye, even in South Carolina, when the united clergy of Charleston protest to the contrary. It really seems as if nothing in the heavens above or in the earth beneath, can escape the foul aspersions of the radicals.

The number of Little's Living Age for October 28th, has been received from its publishers in Boston. Among its contents is the second part of George MacDonald's new serial, "The Marquis of Lossie," printed from advance sheets. The promise of an unusually interesting and powerful story is fully sustained by this installment.

The radicals having lost all hope of carrying the State of New York, are accusing the democrats of fraudulent registration there, when they well know that, with their little John Davenport at the head of the supervisors, if any fraudulent registration is practiced it must be on their side.

## News of the Day.

The United States has entered suits against Gen. O. O. Howard as a defaulter of funds entrusted to him in connection with the Freedman's Bureau and Howard University. For one of the suits \$150,000 is claimed, and in the other \$29,000. These actions are ordinary as suits of this kind, and the money is claimed to have been received by Gen. Howard for the use of the United States and not to have been paid over.

A coal train on the New Jersey Midland Railroad jumped the track at Hawthorn bridge yesterday morning and was precipitated into the chasm. The engine was turned upside down and a dozen cars were piled up around it. The engineer and fireman were killed instantly and crushed to jelly, and the conductor and a brakeman were also badly injured.

The body of C. O. Holmes, a Wall Street (N. Y.) office broker, was found in the East River, last Thursday, with a cut on the head. He was at business on Wednesday, and is believed to have been murdered.

Mr. E. L. Stanton has resigned the position of attorney for the District of Columbia. Mr. S. has been attorney for the District, ever since it has been governed by a commission.

The Boston Herald's St. Alban's special says secret preparations are going on in northern Vermont for another Fenian invasion of Canada this fall or early in the spring.

The total number of interments at Swanwick yesterday was five, of which one was from yellow fever. Three of the burials were colored persons.

Forty-two thousand voters were registered yesterday in New York city, making 159,000 in all.

The admissions at the Centennial yesterday at full fee were 95,558, half fee 1,186.

The number of matriculates in the University of Virginia is 325.

## The Turkish War.

The Serbian Minister of War Nicolich wrote to General Tcherneyeff, complaining of the misconduct of some of the Russian volunteers, and requesting him to prevent a recurrence thereof, otherwise he would make representations to the Czar. Gen. Tcherneyeff, exasperated at this action of the Minister, wrote to Prince Milan, demanding the removal of Nicolich. A Cabinet council was summoned, in which Prime Minister Ristich supported the War Minister, and declared that the entire Ministry was responsible for his action, and if Nicolich resigned all would resign. Subsequently the Minister of the Interior went to Deligrade to endeavor to compromise with Tcherneyeff. Nicolich, however, resigned, and matters now remain in suspension, pending the return of the Minister of the Interior. Prince Milan is much irritated at Nicolich's resignation and General Tcherneyeff's arrogance. The Ministry have the support of public opinion in upholding the dignity of the Government. Gen. Tcherneyeff's conduct is generally condemned. Gen. Dostoff has resigned his position as Gen. Tcherneyeff's Chief of Staff, and has been appointed commander of the army of the Timok. Gen. Protich, a Serbian, replaces him on Gen. Tcherneyeff's staff.

Religious agitation has been commenced in Morocco with the object of procuring help for Turkey. The Christians apprehend a Moslem outbreak. The foreign Consuls have communicated with their Governments on the subject.

The Turks have stormed a fortification on a high mountain, which is considered to be the key of the Serbian position at Deligrade. They carried other entrenchments of less importance, and took Council, near the Deligrade bridge, where were the Serbian headquarters; occupied Djidjimi, a large village beyond Council, on the road to Krusheva; and stormed several entrenchments. The Serbians fled; their losses are enormous. On the side of Mitrovica the Serbian attack in the direction of Chatal was repulsed with heavy loss.

The Serbians are enduring fearful privations. On Sunday last six hundred wounded were lying in the snow and cold, which were used as hospitals. Half of these people had wounded themselves in order to procure their discharge.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Standard telegraphs it is stated that the Serbian Government, in consequence of the recent defeats have again asked for interference of the Powers in favor of peace. It is reported in Berlin that Turkey is endeavoring to treat directly with Serbia.

The Vienna dispatch to the London Times reports that the negotiations have taken an unexpectedly favorable turn. Russia on Thursday informed the Powers that she had no objection to a clause being added to the six weeks' armistice, providing that it might eventually be prolonged, if required, by the state of the negotiations—this clause, of course, to be only permissive, and to fix no term to the prolongation; but the latest information is that Russia has all but consented to make the first prolongation one of six weeks and obligatory.

In Constantinople the conviction grows that Russia is not seeking a pretext for rupture, but is making a serious effort to bring about an arrangement which will ally the excitement of the Russian people, and at the same time establish Russian ascendancy in Turkey on a solid and permanent footing.

## Foreign News.

Detachments of artillery and cavalry will sail for Cuba on Monday, in addition to the 21,022 reinforcements already sent. In connection with the recent insult to the Spanish Ambassador to Italy by the Commission appointed to superintend the reception to Spanish pilgrims at the Vatican, the Spanish Government has issued an order prohibiting the return to Spain of prelates who, while in Rome, failed to call upon the Ambassador. The order especially mentions the Archbishop of Grenada. Repressive measures in connection with the recently discovered conspiracy continue. Fresh arrests have been ordered. The rising was to have been at Seville. A military insurrection was to have taken place at the same time, together with a revolt in the navy, at Ferrol and Cadiz. Elections for the Prussian Chamber of Deputies were held to-day. The national Liberals have been successful in 169 cases, the Ultra Montanes in 70, the Progressists in 56, the Poles in 15, the Particularists in 5, various sections of Conservatives in 62, and Neutrals in 3. The results in 25 districts have not yet been communicated. All the successful candidates in Berlin are Progressists.

THE RACES—The National Jockey Club will begin their fall meeting on the Beacon's race course, five miles from Washington, on Tuesday next and continue three days. All the stakes now at Pimlico will be represented. The first race at the Washington Driving Park yesterday was won by Lady Elmer. The second race was not concluded.

The winners at the Pimlico races yesterday were Bombast, Bill Bruce and Add.

Mr. Blaine, whose reputation for veracity was utterly destroyed by the Congressional investigations last winter, has again, by the evidence of men of integrity of his own party even, been proved to be guilty of wilful mendacity when he stated, as he has frequently done of late in his speeches, that no U. S. flags were ever displayed in Georgia except over government buildings.

## South Carolina.

[From the New York Herald.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 26 1876.—The massing of troops in the upper portion of the State, where the republicans claim the blacks are terrorized by the whites, to the exclusion of the lower part of the State, where the whites are terrorized by the blacks, still continues by Gen. Ruger's orders. I am informed by democratic authorities, that all applications for troops have to pass through the hands of either Governor Chamberlain or United States Marshal Wallace, upon whose endorsement, favorable or unfavorable, Gen. Ruger acts. This is a very likely, as the disposition of the troops so far has been strictly advantageous to Governor Chamberlain's interest and to the election of A. S. Wallace, the Marshal's father, to Congress. The planning and manipulation of the military and the attaches and emissaries of the Department of Justice, and indeed, the entire machinery of the Federal Government in the State by Chamberlain and Wallace, in a boldness and high handed usurpation anything ever attempted by their fellow compatriots, Kellogg and Packard, in Louisiana.

The difference is to favor of the latter, who had the high federal aid of New Orleans to fight for, while Chamberlain and Wallace are making a desperate struggle over the prostrate body of a bankrupt State. Capt. Lloyd's official report of the Election affair reached here to-day in the Herald. It is incomplete and vague on some very important points, but particularly in regard to the tearing up of the Port Royal Railroad, leaving, as it does the inference that whites had committed the outrage. It is understood that the rails were torn up by the negroes, who also forced the telegraph operator to leave his post. Mr. Fleming, the Superintendent of the road, applied for troops to protect it and his trains from further violence. Military officers are usually impartial, and perhaps Captain Lloyd relates as much what he heard as what he saw. He only remained at the scene a day or two when he was relieved by Lieutenant Mills, of the second infantry. A special dispatch from Aiken to your correspondent states that the following persons from the Hamburg section surrendered themselves to the United States Deputy Marshals yesterday: R. J. Butler, C. Hammond, Thomas Oliver, James Benson, Harrison Butler, Thomas Butler and John Hamilton. The first four were released on bail to leave. The last three, however, are still in custody. Butler and Dunbar are influential men, and their incarceration is probably designed to intimidate the whites. District Attorney Corbin was to say to-day what course he would pursue as to these, but he still delays and refuses to disclose anything. It is understood, however, that special charges of shooting have been made by negroes against them. The counsellors of the prisoners, aware that a request for a preliminary examination would open the door for unlimited false accusation and partisan testimony against the prisoners, refused to ask for it. The District Attorney, too, is shrewd, and will not offer it or release them. He is still hard at work taking testimony, probably for further arrests or indictments.

Notwithstanding the proclamations and the presence of the military armed bands of colored men still roam through that section of the country. Night before last five of them, armed with rifles, fired into the house of an old English gentleman, who lived along with his wife. They narrowly escaped being killed, but the house was broken open, plundered and all their money, silver and valuables taken by the midnight marauders of Governor Chamberlain's militia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 26, 1876.—General Hampton and several speakers, unaccompanied by any escort, arrived here last night and were announced to speak to-day. His reception by the negroes at Ely Branch, in this county, yesterday, was a great surprise to the republicans here, and when they learned that nearly every negro at the meeting yesterday had declared himself undecided and his intention to vote for Hampton, they determined to prevent a similar catastrophe here to-day if possible, especially as the republican meeting held here last Saturday, at which Cardozo, Brown, Congressman Smith and other leaders spoke, was a failure, less than thirty negroes attending. In accordance with this determination opposition meetings were attempted to be held to-day at points outside the town. The colored Lieutenant Governor, Gleaves, and others busied themselves during the morning guarding the streets and forbidding their followers coming to the democratic meeting. Others, and particularly one J. M. Crowfoot, a white carpet bagger, openly declared his intention to prevent Judge Coke, republican, from speaking or to break up the meeting. Despite all these efforts, however, at least 400 negroes assembled in front of the club house where the meeting opened, and they heard General Hampton in respectful silence and with but few interruptions. Colonel Youmans followed, and in the course of his remarks quoted Chamberlain, Elliott, Dunn and Cardozo's evidence as to the bad character of each other, and the disorder at large began under the immediate direction of Langley, a pure blooded negro, who was convicted of stuffing ballot boxes a few years ago and imprisoned for two years, but pardoned by President Grant at the expiration of one, and is now Auditor of this county.

After a half hour's futile endeavor to secure order and silence Youmans retired from the stage without completing his speech. Judge Coke was then introduced as a republican, but Langley industriously whispered among his followers that Coke was really a democrat and a traitor and gave orders to prevent him from making himself heard. Coke still endeavored to speak, but was not allowed to do so. As the negroes were increasing in their yell they were retired, after some time, without having uttered one audible sentence. The negroes were greatly elated at this disclosure, as he is known to have been chiefly instrumental in converting the negroes in all other counties to Hampton, and were loud in their insults and cries.

Colonel J. G. Gibbs next attempted to speak and succeeded somewhat better. He spoke for some time, amusing them with anecdotal notes, but was also cried down whenever he attempted to say a word against the republican candidates.

He, too, was finally compelled to hush, and then General Hampton came forward and declared that the meeting was dissolved in consequence of the riot. The authorities and policemen who were present either could not or would not preserve order, and the remaining speakers declined to face the storm of insults and yells to no purpose. General Hampton kindly bade the negroes farewell, with good wishes for their welfare, and told them, in conclusion, that they had done more to elect him to-day than had been by the white people of any one county in the State.

He informed them of the fact, of which they had been kept up to that time in ignorance, that a party of eight or ten officers of the fleet at Port Royal had been present throughout the meeting in citizens' dress, and that they had themselves witnessed the whole disgraceful scene unobscured, and expressed their indignation at what they had seen and would be called upon to give their testimony on the lawless conduct of the ex-w. The mob then dispersed, the negroes being evidently startled at the turn affairs had taken, as there are no United States troops stationed in this country, and they firmly believed there was not a soldier or officer nearer than the fleet, twelve miles down the harbor.

In view of the conduct of the negroes to-day, and in accordance with repeated representations made to him as to the necessity for such action, General Hampton telegraphed General Ruger this evening a request to send one or more companies of troops to this county at once for the purpose of protecting colored democrats, who are threatened hourly.

The following points are worthy of notice, namely: This was a democratic meeting, to which the republicans were invited, and any republican speaker who desired to do so was requested to speak. Even Langley was pressed to take the stand and say truly what he wished. He refused to do so.

Second—The speakers were wholly without escort, not a single mounted man or other white citizens of the town was present, and these contributed but a small proportion to the audience.

Third—Lieutenant Governor Gleaves was present in the town; Sammy Green, Senator from this county, and Sheriff Wilson were on the spot, yet not one of them made the slightest effort to stop the riot.

Fourth—All these facts can be substantiated by the eight United States naval officers who were present in the house and saw all that occurred.

## CHARLESTON, Oct. 26, 1876.

The twenty seven white voters of James Island have addressed a letter to the democratic executive committee setting forth the following facts:—

While the white voting population of the Island is only twenty seven, entirely democrats, the colored voting population amounts to 540, almost entirely republicans. By the proclamation of the Governor of the State and of the President of the United States we are prevented from organizing, while the colored people have a complete organization of both infantry and cavalry and have recently received a supply of ammunition and have shown great hostility to all who differ with them in political opinion. White citizens while traveling the roads at night have been stopped by armed bands of colored men, and as the time for the election approaches the excitement increases, and we may be liable at any time to excesses from these people without the means of affording our families protection. We confidently believe that the presence of a small detachment of United States troops would tend to allay excitement and secure us against violence, and we earnestly solicit your aid in taking such steps as will induce those in authority to send them here.

Accompanying this is the following letter from the colored democratic voters of the Island:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: We, colored democrats of James Island, are anxious to hold a public meeting at which the principles of our party can be discussed, and where we can listen to the speakers of our own party. We ask that you will give us a meeting at an early day. We, however, would say to you that we are living among people who are opposed to us, and the more hostile to us because, being colored men, we are democrats. We beg, therefore, that you will adopt such a plan that will protect us in holding our meeting, as otherwise we will be assaulted and beaten, as our meeting will be broken up.

The last petition is signed by about thirty voters, but their names are withheld from publication at their own request, they being fearful that they will be mobbed by their republican brethren. The original documents, with the signatures attached, have been sent to Gen. Ruger.

Business was partially suspended throughout the entire State to-day. In Charleston churches, crowded with whites, united in prayers for the success of the white and colored government.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—News has just been received from the number of two aged sisters, widows, named Broadback and Stoddard, residing alone in Laurens county. An axe was the instrument used.

Sixty Northern merchants, resident and doing business here, held a meeting to-night and adopted an address to the people of the United States, declaring Governor Chamberlain's proclamation unwarranted by the real condition of the State, and fully endorsing the recent statement issued by the clergy and bankers of Charleston.

More than fifty importing and jobbing merchants adopted to-day an address to the merchants of the United States, in which they place on record their solemn denial of the charges made against the people of South Carolina by Gov. Chamberlain, and declare that no ground existed for the issue of his proclamation.

There were twelve more arrests under the enforcement act at Aiken to-day. All the prisoners but two have been released on bail, ranging from ten thousand dollars down.

The Hampton democratic meeting at Watertown to-day was attended by five thousand persons, including nearly two thousand colored men. Great enthusiasm and hundreds of colored republicans declared for Hampton.

## The Polar Sea.

The return of the British Arctic Expedition was mentioned under the telegraphic head in yesterday's Gazette. The Alert and Discovery left Port Foulke on July 29, 1875, and entered the ice on Cape Sable. After a severe and continuous struggle they reached the north side of Lady Franklin Bay, where the Discovery was left in winter quarters. The Alert pushed on and reached the limit of navigation on the shore of the Polar sea. The ice varied in thickness, being in some places 150 feet deep. President land does not exist. The Alert wintered in latitude 82° 27'. At this point the sun was invisible 142 days, and the temperature the lowest ever recorded was experienced.

A detachment with sledges was dispatched northward. It was absent 70 days, and reached Cape Columbia, the northernmost point of America, and traced 220 miles westward from Greenland, and also explored far to the eastward. These sledge parties met with no game and suffered from scurvy. Hans Petersen died from frost bite. John Porter, of the Alert, and James Haas and Charles Paul, of the Discovery, died on the sledging expeditions. No Esquimaux were seen, nor were any icebergs met with beyond Cape Union.

The expedition encountered great difficulties in returning. The Alert's rudier bolt was damaged. The vessels left Smith's Sound September 9. They signalled the Pandora October 16, all well. The Alert parted from the Discovery in a gale on October 19. She will shift her rudder at Valcutia and proceed to Queenstown to coal. The Admiral's Queenstown telegraphs that the Discovery is expected to arrive hourly. The lowest temperature during winter was 104 degrees below freezing point.

During the sledge journeys the ice was so rugged that it was only possible to advance a mile a day. During winter rich oil citions in the department of natural history were made, and many valuable scientific observations taken. Excellent coal was found near the place where the Discovery wintered.

The Pandora, when spoken by the Alert, reported her crew slightly damaged by the ice. The Pandora called at Littleton Island and Cape Isabella, but was unable to reach Cape Sabine. As the expedition did not touch at Littleton Island on its return it missed the letters left by the Pandora. The health of the crews, with the exceptions already mentioned, has been good. Frost bites were severe, but not numerous. Peterson, the interpreter, died in forty days after both feet had been amputated for frost bite. All the members of the expedition declare it impossible to get nearer the pole than their Northern exploring party,

which penetrated to within 400 miles of it. On the return from their sledge journeys the men were in a very helpless condition, and it was necessary to carry some of them on the sledges. The planking of the Alert was much damaged by the ice.

A member of the expedition telegraphs to the Daily News that the northernmost land reached was in latitude 83° 7'. After that there was ice. The point farthest west reached was in longitude 85°. Lady Franklin Bay is really a bay. Petermann Fiord was closed by glacier. The northernmost point in Greenland Sea was in latitude 82° 57'.

## Letter from Leesburg.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] LEESBURG, VA., Oct. 26, 1876.—The day was beautiful, and by eleven o'clock the crowd in town was a large one. The speaking was commenced as soon as the train came by Doctor Allen of Washington, who made a very fine speech, covering a great many points made in this canvass. The crowd consisted of about 1000, as far as I could determine from counting them in squads, as they were at the table when dinner was announced.

Dr. Allen spoke till one o'clock, and the dinner, consisting of baked mutton and beef and corned beef, bread and pickles, seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed, as it was handsomely cooked, in all particulars.

The first speech was made from the stand in the Court House yard; after dinner the speeches were made in the Court House by Messrs. Carrington, of Washington, and Col. Burr, of Indiana, who made very fine speeches. These were the regular speakers, and would have concluded the programme for the afternoon, but the people would have Murray Forbes, of Warrenton, who made a short but good and thoroughly effective speech.

The meeting then adjourned for the time being. At 7 o'clock the town was brilliantly illuminated in the neighborhood of the public square and at other prominent points in the town with Chinese lanterns and transparencies, lamps and candles.

The Reamer House with its numerous windows illuminated with candles, visible from the public square, looked extremely well. At the corner of King and Market streets there was a transparency most beautiful, erected by the Messrs. Osburn, Wildman & Co., extending from Comm'r. Henderson's office to the store of L. W. S. Hough, across King street, having on the north the Tilden, and on the south the word Reform in letters more than a foot large, in purple shades, and surrounded by a beautiful crown of Chinese lanterns. A similar transparency extended across King st., at the corner of Cornwall, with plain letters.

The procession moved around town according to the programme, and when it was about to its termination the walk in rank with the voice of the "coon killer," kindly furnished by Maj. Duffey, and rang again with the shouts of the J. Y. multitude.

The speeches were then rehearsed in the Court House by Gen. Hunton, Mr. R. W. Hunter, of Winchester, and Col. Peyton—and the end is not yet. The meeting was a large one, with little disorder, and no fights though three incipient ones were promptly stopped by official intervention.

The speeches were all listened to with a great degree of interest, and I understand from an observant person, who heard a great deal of talk, that much bitterness of feeling was exhibited by persons on the street as they passed along. I think it may be said that party feeling ran high, and the result will be a very large vote in Loudoun.

I, for one, had hoped that Gen. Lee would have been here, but it seems to be understood that domestic duties detained him. He will get a large, but perhaps not the full, vote in Loudoun.

Capt. J. W. Foster, Senatorial Elector, is now speaking, (104) and when the people will tire of hearing speeches is beyond my ken—not, however, until the speakers are exhausted.

Major J. F. Divine followed Capt. Foster in a few soul-stirring remarks.

Major Burr was then called on and made some closing remarks, from which it would appear that he and the people of Loudoun compose a mutual admiration society.

At their close he was greeted with three rousing cheers, and the meeting was closed with "Home, Sweet Home," by the band, except that the bark of the "coon killer" reverberated through the air. We are exceedingly obliged to Major Duffey for the loan of it.

Look out for a scorching majority from Loudoun.

Please make it prominently known that a person must register in the precinct or voting place in which he resides, and must reside in the voting place in which he votes.

Yours, with good night and bright hopes, ALIQUIS.

## Conservative Demonstration at Warrenton.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] WARRENTON, Oct. 28.—A grand conservative demonstration was made here yesterday. The enthusiasm was as great as that which used to attend the whig and democratic meetings in the good old times before the war, and the crowd was as large as ever attended a political meeting in the town. A large number of ladies graced the occasion by their presence, and Donohue's brass band from Washington, and the Coon Killer from Alexandria, added in no slight degree to the pleasurable excitement of the day.

The meeting was held in the extensive grounds of the Warren Green Hotel, where seats had been prepared for the purpose. The barbecue was spread on tables in the Court House square, and was partaken of with a relish that well attested its excellence.

R. Taylor Scott presided over the meeting, which was addressed by B. Johnson Barbour before dinner, and after dinner by J. W. Daniel, B. J. Barbour, again, Gen. Epia Hunt, who had just arrived by the county road from Leesburg, Gen. W. H. Payne, James V. Chilton, a converted radical, J. M. Forbes and Mr. Shepherd.

Among the strangers present were ex-Mayor Litham and Alderman Downham, of Alexandria.

Paquiere is all right on the Tild question, and will give round up replies for Tilden and Hunton on Wed. Tuesday week.

Ex Senator Donohue a day or two since squelched a voluble Southern war d. orator by quietly telling the audience that the Southern war debt was not due until two years after the independence of the Confederate States—two years after never.

The Catholic press is now engaged in berating the Catholic bishop of Charleston for signing the protest to Governor Chamberlain's call for troops to intimidate the white people and colored democrats of South Carolina.

The Baltimore yearly meeting of Friends commenced to-day in that city. Representatives from yearly meetings were present from Liverpool, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

## Summary.

A trunk said to have been loaded with dynamite exploded on a baggage car of a Philadelphia train, yesterday afternoon, completely destroying the trunk, setting fire to others, and destroying a \$500 worth of baggage. The remains of an intricate clock machine were found in the ruins. The train was stopped to prevent any possible destruction of the other cars, which were filled with Centennial passengers.

The Delaware and Hudson Coal Company has suspended operations at all their mines, and between 13,000 and 15,000 colliers and their assistants are thrown out of employment. Several other prominent companies have followed their example. The Philadelphia and Reading Company has partially ceased operations. Altogether about 30,000 men are thrown out of work.

The first race at Pimlico, to-day, handicap part of all ages, one and a quarter miles; won by Wagon; Mary second; Partnership third; time, 2:13. The second race, Breakerback's stake, for three year olds, two miles, was won by Vag; Parole second; Virginia third; time, 3:27.

John J. Smith, a civil officer of Cameron county, Texas, is imprisoned in Matamoros for giving information to Cortina, and sold arms and ammunition to the revolutionists, the charge, Smith says, being instigated by L. M. Colored Devine, of Fort Brown.

The Fort Stanwix knitting mill at Rensselaer, N. Y., was burned last night. The loss is estimated at from \$65,000 to \$70,000. Insurance about 40,000. One hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

The four years' sentence of Edward Sikes for the shooting of James Fisk jr., expired to-day and he was released from Auburn prison and started for New York.

A suit has been brought against the U. S. Life Insurance Company, in New York, for conspiracy to transfer the reserve fund to other parties.

Cadet midshipman Homer C. Poundstone, of Va., convicted of hazing, was dismissed from the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, yesterday.

An easterly storm, accompanied at its beginning with a slight fall of snow, set in at New York this morning.

Frank Woolsey, who was shot by his brother Solon, at Gratton, Va., on the 26th inst., died to-day.

The British Arctic expedition brought home a specimen of wheat deposited by the American steamer Polaris when on her Arctic voyage. The Fleetwood Park races have been postponed until Monday.

## COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Oct. 28.—The market is dull and heavy, with prices barely holding at the decline on day yesterday. Receipts of 2000 bushels of Wheat, with sales at 120 1/2 cts. to quality. Corn is in fair request, with sales of 3812 bushels at 80 for mixed and yellow; white #1 red 180 bushels of Rye brought in, and a small lot of oats 35.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.—The following were the receipts by the Washington City, Virginia, Midland and Great Southern R. R., this week: Corn 8325 bushels, wheat 10790 bushels, oats 1208, extra corn 100 bushels, 1700, extra flour 25 bushels and bags, tobacco 25 bushels, 950 lbs., dried fruit 39 bushels and sacks, butter 300 lbs., fowls 111 coops, follow 2000, butter 100 lbs., eggs 10 lbs and boxes, apples 94 bushels, sumac 345 sacks, hides 14 bushels, and 1 lb. white, 125, 400, Corn—Southern, good and steady; Western steady; demand good; Southern white 55 1/2; do. yellow 55 1/2; Western mixed 54 1/2; spot, 57 1/2; No. 1 57 1/2; No. 2 56 1/2; No. 3 55 1/2; No. 4 54 1/2; No. 5 53 1/2; No. 6 52 1/2; No. 7 51 1/2; No. 8 50 1/2; No. 9 49 1/2; No. 10 48 1/2; No. 11 47 1/2; No. 12 46 1/2; No. 13 45 1/2; No. 14 44 1/2; No. 15 43 1/2; No. 16 42 1/2; No. 17 41 1/2; No. 18 40 1/2; No. 19 39 1/2; No. 20 38 1/2; No. 21 37 1/2; No. 22 36 1/2; No. 23 35 1/2; No. 24 34 1/2; No. 25 33 1/2; No. 26 32 1/2; No. 27 31 1/2; No. 28 30 1/2; No. 29 29 1/2; No. 30 28 1/2; No. 31 27 1/2; No. 32 26 1/2; No. 33 25 1/2; No. 34 24